

In the Specification:

Replace the paragraph between page 4, lines 8-17 with the following:

--With the foregoing and other objects in view, there is provided, in accordance with one aspect of the invention, an inking unit in a printing press, comprising an ink-metering device having at least one metering element operatively engaging with a roller, said roller being one of an ink form roller and a roller operatively engaging with an ink form roller, and an oscillation device assigned to said metering element for mounting said metering element so that it is oscillatable between an engaging position and a spaced-away position of the metering element.--

Replace the paragraph between page 6, lines 6-14 with the following:

--In accordance with another aspect of the invention, there is provided a printing press having an inking unit comprising an ink-metering device having at least one metering element operatively engaging with a roller, the roller being one of an ink form roller and a roller operatively engaging with an ink form roller, and an oscillation device assigned to the metering element for mounting the metering element so that it

is oscillatable between an engaging position and a spaced-away position of the metering element.--

Replace the paragraph between page 6, lines 16-22 with the following:

--Thus, the inking unit in a printing press according to the invention, having an ink-metering device with at least one metering element, which engages in a feeding position with the roller, the latter being either a form roller or being a roller disposed so that the metering element is oscillatable between an engaging position and a spaced-away position by an oscillation device assigned to the metering element.--

Replace the paragraph between page 8, line 4 and page 9, line 6 with the following:

--With a development regarding a frequency and/or amplitude-controlled ink-density modification, an electromagnetic oscillation drive is assigned to the metering element, which is at the same time also a component of the oscillation device. Through a corresponding activation of the oscillation drive, the frequency of the oscillation of the metering element, the period or frequency number of the oscillation, respectively, per one revolution of the roller and thereby the number and distance to one another, of ink lines that have

been formed on the roller, can be modified. The amplitude of the oscillation of the metering element that corresponds to the spaced-away position is modifiable, so that the printing ink that has been metered with the metering element can form low elevations with small amplitude and high elevations with big amplitude, like for example ink lines on the outer cylindrical surface of the roller. What is also an advantage of the control of the amount of metering, which ensues via the frequency and/or amplitude, is that the contact-pressure of the metering element against the roller can be chosen independently from the set amount of metering. To reduce the film-layer thickness of the ink lines, which is produced with the metering element on the roller, an increase of the contact-pressure of the metering element in the engaging position on the roller is unnecessary. In other words, because there is a reduction in the metering-amount does not mean that there is an increase in the abrasion of the roller and metering element that is dependent upon the contact-pressure. With each set metering amount, the contact-pressure can be the same and comparatively low.--

Replace the paragraph between page 9, line 12 and page 10 line 21 with the following:

--With an advantageous development regarding the compensation for a shortening of the metering element, which is caused by

wear, a spring which is at the same time also a component of the oscillation-device is assigned to the metering element. The spring pushes or pulls the metering element out of the spaced-away position back into the engaging position. Even though the tension of the spring is greatest with the metering element located in the spaced-away position, the spring is yet also in bias with the metering element, when the latter is located in the engaging position. The modification of the covered spring-path of the spring between the spaced-away position and the engaging position, resulting from the shortening of the metering element due to wear, is so small that the modification practically has no effect whatsoever on the size of the contact-pressure of the metering element against the roller. In other words, the spring still forces the metering element against the roller with the same force, in a more worn and shortened condition, as in the less worn condition of the metering element. The characteristic line of the spring is chosen so that the corresponding modification of the spring path in the shortening of the metering element cannot have an undesirable effect. The assignment of the spring to the metering element makes the automatic adjustment with the wear of the metering element possible, and also with the preferred development wherein the metering element has an at least approximate radial oscillation direction relative to the roller. The spring adjusts the wearing metering element in precisely this at least approximate radial oscillation

direction. A sprung formation of the metering element, for example, in the form of a flexible spring-steel blade or knife, is still possible yet with the existence of the spring that is assigned to the metering element, however, the spring makes a non-flexible, rigid formation of the metering element in a multiplicity of geometric forms possible, like for example as a rigid metering bar, as a rigid metering eccentric or as a rigid metering slider.--

Replace the paragraph between page 13, line 20 and page 14, line 5 with the following:

--For example, with the aforementioned metering device, the metering elements seated within the row of even-numbered positions can form prongs of a first metering comb, and the metering elements which are seated within the row of uneven-numbered positions can form prongs of a second metering comb. The metering combs perform oscillations which are phase-shifted from one another between the engaging position and the spaced-apart position, so that the metering elements which are seated on the even-numbered positions are always set against the roller in exchange with the metering elements which are seated on the uneven-numbered positions.--

Replace the paragraph between page 18, line 18 and page 19, line 11 with the following:

--In Fig. 2, a metering element of the ink-metering device 12, which serves as a metering blade 18, is shown in a spaced-away position 18.1 and in an engaging position 18.2 relative to the roller 7. During metering, the metering element 18 oscillates between the spaced-away position 18.1 and the engaging position 18.2 in a linear oscillating direction 19, with a frequency that is adjustable within a range of 200 Hz to 10 kHz. In this regard, the metering blade 18 is periodically lifted an outlet height 20 from the roller 7, the outlet height being preferably within a range of 20 to 40 μm and, in any case, less than 100 μm . The spaced-away position 18.1 wherein the metering blade 18 reaches the outlet height 20, and the engaging position 18.2 are reversal points of the oscillation of the metering blade 18. The outlet height 20 is much larger than the largest dimension of dirt particles 21, 22 found in a printing ink that forms the ink film 9, so that the dirt particles 21, 22 can pass through a metering gap determined by the outlet height 20 and located between the metering blade 18 and the outer cylindrical surface of the roller 7, without getting stuck in the metering gap.--

Replace the paragraph between page 21, lines 1-11 with the following:

--The oscillation-direction 19 and a tangential line 28 to the roller 7 intersect at a contact-point 29, at which the metering blade 18 is placed on the roller 7. An angle α with reference to the contact-point 29 as the vertex thereof, and subtended respectively by the oscillation-direction line 19 and the tangential line 28, may have a value of from 70° to 90° , so that the oscillating direction 19 either slightly counter-rotatingly aligned ($\alpha = 90^\circ$) in radial direction of the roller 7 or ($90^\circ > \alpha > 70^\circ$) with respect to a rotational direction 30 of the roller 7.--

Replace the paragraph between page 21, lines 17-24 with the following:

--In Figs. 3a and 3b, a possible first embodiment of an oscillating device 31 of the ink-metering-device 12 is illustrated. An oscillation drive 32 for exciting the oscillation of the metering blade 18 and a guide 33, which provides the metering blade 18 with the oscillating direction 19, belong to the oscillating device 31, which periodically swings the metering blade 18 out of the spaced-away position 18.1 into the engaging position 18.2 and back again.--

Replace the paragraph between page 22, line 15 and page 23, line 3 with the following:

--During the course of the oscillation of the metering blade 18, it is alternately adjusted by the oscillating drive 32 from the engaging position 18.2 thereof to the spaced-away position 18.1 thereof and restored by the spring 41 from the spaced-away position 18.1 to the engaging position 18.2. An electronic control device 42, with which the current cycle and, thereby, the frequency of the oscillation of the metering blade 18 is adjustable, decreases and increases the amperage of the electrical current flowing through the coil 39, and corresponding to the set frequency, so that the spring 41 forces the rotor 35 out of the stator 34 when the amperage is decreased, e.g., the current is turned off, and a magnetic force effective between the stator 34 and the rotor 35 retracts the rotor 35 into the stator 34, when the amperage is increased, e.g., the current is turned on.--

Replace the paragraph between page 24, lines 1-17 with the following:

--In Fig. 3a, the metering element 18 is illustrated in a less worn condition. In comparison therewith, Fig. 3b shows the metering element 18 in a more worn condition, wherein the work region 44 is shortened due to the abrasion thereof by the roller 7. In proportion with the greater or increased shortening of the metering element 18, the traversed spring

path of the spring 41 increases between the positions 18.1 and 18.2, so that the shortening is compensated for. The increase in the spring path is so little and the spring characteristic line of the spring 41 is selected so that the contact-pressure of the metering element 18, which is effected by the spring 41, in the engaging position 18.2 against the roller 7 and the outlet height 20 in the spaced-away position 18.1, do not change to any noticeable extent so as to influence the metering accuracy, and are in fact preserved to a marked extent.--

Replace the paragraph between page 24, lines 18-25 with the following:

--The coil 39, which serves as a moving coil is formed so that it always produces the same power-jolt and, thereby, always the same outlet height 20 for a like electrical pulse via the control device 42, independently of the assumed position thereof, in the engaging position 18.2, depending upon the shortening of the metering element 18 relative to the stator 34.--

Replace the paragraph between page 25, lines 1-16 with the following:

--The spaced-away position 18.1 and, thereby, the outlet height 20 are precisely adjustable by an adjusting device 46, in that the oscillation device 31 is adjustable by the adjusting device 46 either towards or away from the roller 7. The adjusting device 46 is formed as a screw joint connecting the stator 34 with a frame of the printing press 1, due to the contortion of which the spacing of the oscillation device 31 is adjustable relative to the roller 7. What is essential is that the spring 41 loads the metering element 18 and pushes against the roller 7, respectively, when the metering element 18 is located in the engaging position 18.2. Not only does the spring 41 compensate for the shortening of the metering element 18, but also for occurring non-circularities of the roller 7. Additionally, variations in the diameter of the roller 7 caused by operational fluctuations of temperature are compensated for by the spring 41.--

Replace the paragraph between page 27, lines 7-14 with the following:

--In a second oscillation phase (note Fig. 5b) the metering elements 18, 18', 18'' and 18''', which are seated on the uneven-numbered as well as the even-numbered location numbers in the respective engaging position 18.2 thereof are located roller 7. The transition from the first to the second oscillation phase results from the oscillation of the metering

elements 18', 18'''', which are seated on the even-numbered location-numbers, into the closed position thereof.--

Replace the paragraph between page 27, line 16 and page 28, line 6 with the following:

--In a third oscillation phase (note Fig. 5c) the metering elements 18, 18', 18'' and 18''' have an inverse oscillating position with respect to the first oscillation phase, the metering elements 18' and 18''', which are seated on the even-numbered location numbers, being located in the respective engaging position 18.2 thereof, and the metering elements 18 and 18'', which are seated on the uneven-numbered location numbers, being located in the respective spaced-away position 18.1 thereof, both positions being relative to the roller 7. The transition from the second to the third oscillation phase results from the oscillation of the metering elements 18 and 18'', which are seated on the uneven-numbered location numbers, into the opened position thereof. During the third oscillation phase, an ink line is formed on the roller 7, the ink elevations of which, namely ink elevations 24, 24', 24'' are removed by gaps from the ink elevations 23, 23', 23'' of the ink line formed in the first oscillation phase.--